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### Has Cuba Challenged Us?

A bill which provides for a second payment of \$28,500,000 to the soldiers of the Cuban insurrection and to the usurers who have bought up the soldiers' claims has passed the Cuban House and the Cuban Senate. If it has not already been signed by President PALMA, it soon will be. He is committed to the measure. A bill now pending provides for a review of still other claims, as yet unrecognized, reported as approximating \$18,000,000 in their aggregate.

The terms of the Platt Amendment have been embodied in a permanent treaty with the United States. After signature, ratification and exchange of ratifications, this treaty was proclaimed on July 2, 1904. So far as Cuba's relations with the United States are concerned, this instrument is of more direct and binding force than is any provision of the Cuban Constitution. Article II. of the permanent treaty declares:

"The Government of Cuba shall not assume of contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate."

Cuba's own Constitution declares in Section 3 of Article LIX. that her Congress shall be under the obligation of deciest and redemption" of loans contracted. bill just passed simply says that the bonds to be issued shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, "payable half yearly by means of coupons to be given with the bond," and that "in every ordinary budget the sum which Congress may decide to devote to the amortization of the bonds will be stated." In other words, no definite provision is made for the payment of interest charges on a bond issue which will approximate \$20,000,000, and amortization is to depend upon such appromake from year to year.

The ground on which the supporters of this measure stand in their raid on visions of the treaty. The terms of robber, ask the Mikado's advisers, adethat instrument are "Shall not assume quately punished for his crime when or contract any public debt." This ground is approved by President PALMA, render the stolen goods? notwithstanding his statement in his II. of the appendix to the Constitution forbids the contraction of a public debt -interior or exterior."

With Cuba's violation of her own Constitution we may have nothing to do. Yet it may be noted incidentally that when the bill was passed in neither house was there cast the vote of the requisite two-thirds of the total number of the members as definitely specified in Section 3, Article LIX., of the Cuban Constitution.

If the obligation for which this bill incurred, if the measure had been lawfully passed, and if the burden imposed were one which Cuba could carry without serious danger to her financial stability, the United States could have nothing to say. As it is, the measure of the country and a clear violation of was transferred to the control of the Cuban people.

#### Why the Japanese Demand an Indemnity.

There seems to be some misconception recognized that the demand deserves the moral support of neutral onlookers.

It is assumed by many debaters of authority on international law, that the country ever has been or ever ought to in a modified form. be called upon to pay money as a condition of peace except by way of a consideration for the recovery of territory Tilsit Napoleon exacted from Prussia \$300,000,000, French troops were in possession of Berlin and had overrun the were occupying Paris and a large section of the French soil. A similar state of things existed in 1871, when Germany, having captured Paris and conquered most of France south of the Loire, demanded and obtained a billion dollars,

Constantinople. These examples seem at | the door if she would also hide hers. the first glance to uphold the Russian peninsula.

The Japanese hold, on the other hand, that even the historical precedents inspected, the deduction that an indemnity should only be paid by way of ransom for territory actually conquered by an antagonist. They point out that in every one of the above instances an indemnity was paid, not only to recover most of the territory actually lost but to avert the loss of more. They assertand disinterested observers believe the assertion to be well founded-that if the war continues Port Arthur's fate will be Vladivostok's, LINIEVITCH will suffer a more disastrous defeat than did | for a fair equivalent. KUROPATKIN, and Russia will be deprived of the entire valley of the Amur, and in fact of the whole of Siberia east of Lake Baikal. Neither can it be taken for granted that Russia's humiliation would stop there. As we have often pointed out, it should be quite as easy for the Japanese army under OYAMA to proceed westward by means of the Siberian Railroad to Irkutsk, Tomsk and KUROPATKIN'S forces to Manchuria; so efficient as that which Togo comfor ROJESTVENSKY to bring his crippled warships to the Strait of Corea. In a word, the compensation exacted by

gaining conquered territory. indemnity should justly be looked upon less as a ransom than as punitory damages for the perpetration of an international wrong. No fair minded man in any country will deny that Russia by ding what permanent revenues shall be her refusal to keep her written promise necessary for the payment of the inter- to begin the evacuation of Manchuria. her occupation of which was flagitious in The permanent treaty declares impera- its inception, not later than October 1, tive a provision for interest payments 1903, was guilty of a gross breach of faith and a "reasonable sinking fund." The toward not Japan alone, but the United States, Great Britain and every other Power possessing commercial interests in Manchuria. For that act Russia deserved to be brought to the bar of nations and subjected to a fitting penalty. In the interest of all the treaty Powers Japan undertook the function of ejecting Russia from premises upon which the latter was a trespasser. To say, as the Russians seem inclined to do, that Japan, having executed the writ of ejectment, is not entitled to the costs which she has incurred in the process is naturally in priation as the Congress may see fit to the eyes of the Tokio Government absurd. Russia is sacrificing no rightful possession when she agrees to withdraw her armies from Manchuria, where they the treasury and their imposition of a | had no business to be, or to refrain from burden far beyond the present financial disputing Japan's preponderance in ability of the island is that the issue of | Corea, which had been established de bonds is to constitute an "interior debt" | facto and de jure by the outcome of the and is therefore not subject to the pro- | Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95. Is a

We incline to think that the subjects message of last November that "Article | or citizens of every neutral Power of | by State Superintendent of Insurance whose interests in Manchuria Japan has stood forth as the champion will upon reflection concur in the Japanese contention that even if they be not deemed entitled to an "indemnity" in the technical historical sense of the word, they have a moral right to demand reimbursement for the cost of ejecting Russia from Manchuria.

under compulsion he consents to

# The Maximum and Minimum Tariff.

The course of the discussion at the reciprocity convention in Chicago is not provides payment had been lawfully surprising. Advocates of reciprocity, in action or to impute to him either willthe form in which it has hitherto been presented, have abundant reason to be discouraged and even hopeless of the of the publication. outcome of efforts to secure the adoption as a national policy of their favoris a dire menace to the immediate future is natural that they should turn to an MAYER. This GRAHAM is a resident of alternative which will afford protection the terms upon which the Government against the German menace which is undoubtedly the immediate cause of the Orange County in 1899 and 1900, and Chicago gathering. The nucleus of the meeting is formed by those whose products are threatened by the system to be

made effective in Germany next March. The proposal that the United States concerning the grounds on which Japan shall adopt a maximum and minimum insists upon being reimbursed for her rate, sometimes known as the dual outlay in the present war. When those tariff, should neither be hastily adopted grounds are clearly understood it will be nor lightly dismissed. That system is already in operation in several of the leading countries of Europe, including France, Russia and Spain, and it will the question, and notably by Mr. DE come into force in Germany early next MAARTENS, the well known Russian year. It might almost be called the Continental system. Brazil has adopted it essence of an indemnity is ransom. The and Canada has it under consideration. | facturers' Record of Baltimore. advocates of this view allege that no | England has considered its adoption

Reciprocity of the kind now in operation between this country and Cuba is of a mild and benevolent type, which wrested from it by an opponent. It is enables us to offer a bonus for the trade true that the precedents for an indem- of another country. It is essentially nity that are brought forward from the a Yankee swap. We offer to give so history of the last hundred years appear and so in exchange for this and that, at first sight to favor such a definition | and a contract is made by which each of the term. When by the peace of obtains a special advantage over competitors in the markets of the other. Reciprocity under the maximum and minimum tariff system may be congreater part of Prussian territory. So ducted with equal amiability, but it puts in 1815, when the Allied Powers imposed is a club behind the door where it is availon France an indemnity of \$500,000,000 able for pounding anybody who does (subsequently reduced), their soldiers | not let us into his house as freely as he

admits any one else. The double system opens the way to retaliation. Thus its adoption in Germany will undoubtedly curtail our sales to her in the line of foodstuffs and provisions and in some lines of manufacin addition to Alsace-Lorraine. In 1878 tured goods. Under our present sys- United States. The last number of the the Sultan ABDUL HAMID consented, by tem we can but protest and sulmit. Manufacturers' Record gives a list of the treaty of San Stefano, to pay a huge The double system would permit us to six new railroads in the South incor-

lin), but the victorious Russian army her toys and the products of her cotton sions. The French transatlantic steamhad the whole of European Turkey at mills at Chemnitz and elsewhere. We ship company is planning to begin regular its mercy and was encamped in sight of | could then agree to put our club behind

But Germany, France, Spain and Rusdeclaration that their country, having sia are not the only countries whose encountered reverses only on a remote trade we have to consider. The double frontier, has nothing to ransom ex- system, like the system which we now cept the convict island of Sakhalin and employ on a limited scale, implies an her leasehold of the tip of the Liaotung exchange of benefits and trade advantages and virtually suppresses the "most favored nation" provision. It is applicable only where each has special above cited do not warrant, when closely advantage to offer in exchange for special advantage. Its operation in this country would put us in something of a quandary regarding our trade with England, our very good friend and largest customer, who now takes from us onethird of all we export and as much as we export to the whole of Continental Europe. Under her fiscal system she has nothing to offer in the way of special advantages, and it might be a little awkward to give her for nothing that which we refuse to others except in exchange

It may be that economic wisdom for this country lies in the direction of a maximum and minimum tariff. But it is decidedly unsafe to jump hastily to such a conclusion.

## The Cracker Cincinnatus.

Before "a magnificent audience, composed of the yeomanry of Warren and adjoining counties," the Hon. HOKE Tobolsk as it was for Russia to despatch | SMITH made "one of the most impressive and earnest speeches of the camand it should be much easier for a fleet paign" the other day. He was introduced by the Hon. LEONARD MASSENmands to reach the Baltie than it was GALE in another of the most impressive and earnest speeches of the campaign.

Those issues upon the right settlement of which "depends largely the fu-Japan, if fairly regarded as an indemnity ture of our State"-the "splendor of at all, would be an indemnity paid, as in their manhood," the "shackles," the "veins of our forefathers," "liberty, many a historical case, for the purpose that heaven born gift to man"-these of averting future injury and disgrace are good old leading motives, familiar rather than with the sole object of rephrases. CINCINNATUS is an old friend, The Japanese contend, moreover, that too, though it is a little surprising to there are circumstances under which an find the Hon. HOKE SMITH, now or formerly a corporation lawyer, wrapping that ancient chawbacon's toga around his portly bulk:

> "Like CINCINNATUS, who left his oxen in the field and railled to the rescue of his country, so we have to-day a man who has left the field of his own choice and, like a true son of Georgia, has rallled to the call of the people. He does not seek honor, for he has held the next highest office in the gift of the American people. Not for gain-for he leaves a lucrative law practise. But he comes for motives higher than these-his love of justice and his duty to his State."

More "self-sacrifice," more "tremendous sacrifice," in fact. What lovely altruists our statesmen are!

Mr. SMITH now views railroad corporations with alarm. By the way, his "call of the people" is regarded by himself, if the reports are correct, as being "divine call." The Hon. CLARK HOWELL of the Atlanta Constitution is himself a candidate for Governor and regards Mr. SMITH's "call" as "bluff."

Mr. SMITH is no longer in control of the Atlanta Journal, but much of the old rivalry between that paper and Mr. Howell's continues to blaze. The Georgia editors are skilful politicians, and some of them have no conscientious scruples against holding office, not for the honor, but from a sense of duty to gentleman defrayed the other large exthe State.

#### A Correction in Justice to Another Mr. Graham.

In an editorial reference vesterday to the surreptitious conveyance to the New York World of the testimony taken HENDRICKS in the Equitable case, and entrusted to Attorney-General MAYER that he might have official cognizance in Mr. MAYER'S establishment with a Mr. GRAHAM formerly employed by the Associated Press.

This is a mistake which we hasten to rectify in justice to the latter Mr. GRAHAM. His name is GEORGE EDWARD. and although he happens to hail from Albany we are satisfied that there is no reason to connect him with the transingness or ability to serve ODELL's subterranean purposes in the matter

The other Mr. GRAHAM is JAMES G. GRAHAM, First Deputy Attorney-General ite theory. Under the circumstances it under Attorney-General Julius M. Newburgh, where he has practised law. He was a member of the Assembly from during both terms he served on the Committee on Insurance. Afterward he became private secretary to Governor ODELL, and held that relation to him, we believe, for the four years.

> It is not at the instance of Mr. GRAHAM formerly of the Associated Press, but of its own motion, that THE SUN corrects the error that confused the two persons.

# The Golden Age of the South.

The increase of wealth, of agricultural production and of manufacturing activity in the Southern States is recited with reasonable pride by the Manu-

Between 1900 and 1904 the assessed values of property in fourteen of these States increased at the rate of nearly \$250,000,000 a year, and this average is likely to be much greater in 1905. Of the total value of our exports in the last fiscal year more than 30 per cent. represented cotton and its products, and cotton manufactures rank fourth in actual value in the exports of manufactured goods. The South's share in all the exports exceeded six hundred millions, and was 41 per cent.

Next to New York came the port of New Orleans in the value of its exports,

then Galveston, and Baltimore fourth. Between March, 1900, and July of this year 942 national banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly fifty millions. were organized in the Southern States. The market value of the Southern railroads, estimated June 30, 1904, by the Census Bureau at \$2,007,528,000, represented nearly a fifth of the total in the indemnity (afterward cut down at Ber- | threaten Germany's chemicals, her silk, | porated and of various railroad exten-

sailings out of New Orleans in October. The prosperity and extension of Southern cotton mills are described in detail. The lumber industry of Virginia and the Carolinas is now in the greatest period of activity in its history. The building activity throughout the Southern States is great, and also the development of every kind of business enterprise.

The South is rich and it is steadily growing richer. The prospect ahead is so brilliantly inviting that its contemplation ought to leave no time for unavailing regrets for an imaginary time when the South was doing better. This is its golden age, not the days of slavery, of ruinous interest rates and of capital absorbed in slave property.

## A Capable Investigator at Last.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is about to set forth on his tour around the world. The oppressed and downtrodden inhabitants of the Philippines will have an early opportunity to submit to his examination. To investigate the conditions under which the Filipinos live is "one of the prime objects" of Mr. BRYAN'S excursion. He wishes to see for himself what is "the trend" in the islands. He speaks:

" 'I may unearth something that will be interesting,' he added, and smiled significantly."

Col. BRYAN unquestionably will "unearth something that will be interesting." It is his mission and delight to "unearth" interesting things. He disclosed the Great Gold Plot of 1896. He brought to light the impending victory of free silver in the same year. He uncovered to the people of America the inevitable and unavoidable ruin that would result from the election of McKINLEY and HOBART. He pointed out to them the political deluge that was to overwhelm McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. These are but samples of Col. BRYAN'S achievements in the "unearthing" industry since he grasped the nomination for President in the Chicago convention nine years ago.

The Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN will do well to quit the Philippines before Col. BRYAN arrives. The Nebraska soldier-statesman may "unearth" the New York lightning change orator if he catches him in our Asiatio possessions.

Atlantic vessels traveling in the region of the northeast trades have probably seen a steam yacht off the coast of Africa flying kites miles high, and now and then sending a balloon aloft. Scarcely any mention has been made of this interesting scientific expedition from America, but if it succeeds the report of its results will attract wide attention.

Mr. A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, the director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, has long desired to study the atmospheric conditions above the trade winds. They are practically unknown, though it has been inferred from some study of cloud movements that above the northeast trades the upper air currents move in exactly the opposite direction; that, in other words, they are anti-trade winds.

As such an investigation is expensive, it is fortunate for meteorological science that at least two of its devotees are very well to do men. Mr. TIESSERENC DE BORT, the well known French meteorologist, has a seagoing steam yacht which he placed at the service of Mr. ROTCH. The latter penses, as he has often done in the kite flying and other meteorological work that has made the Blue Hill observatory so widely known. He sent Mr. CLATTON from Blue Hill to direct the

While St. Louis was sizzling last summer Mr. ROTCH discovered some astonishingly cold weather miles above the exposition city. The temperature recorded was lower than any hitherto observed unless artificially produced. Mr. ROTCH was the first to employ high kite flying at see four thereof, we identified the Mr. GRAHAM years ago. It will not be surprising if the self-recording instruments which he bopes have been lifted above the trade winds give important information about the temperature, moisture and winds in the high air

#### over the ocean. ----Our American Lager Beer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sw: The answer of "Antiglucose" to the question of a previous correspondent as to what lager beer is made of shows that he knows nothing about the browing of lager beer in any manner. No good brewe ald permit his assertions to go by without It may be true that quite a few brewers use

deplore: but unfortunately, as of all other things. good many Americans make articles as cheap as considering the consumer's health or benefit. The majority of brewers in this country, however, will as hominy chops, wheat and rice, together with mait and hops, of which mait forms 75 per cent. makes a fine product.

The statement that 25 cents is all it costs to manufacture a half barrel of beer is ridiculous, as the material itself costs considerably more than that, not considering the cost of the labor to manuacture and the time it has to be stored in order to make it marketable.

The question whether American beers are dele-

terious to health can be settled by good beer brewed by some prominent brewers in this district. Of course a good many of the brewers do make a cheap grade of beer, which cannot be recommended. but if the consumer uses beers which have a gooreputation he need have no fear. Only last winter the writer and a few prominent

brewers in this district endeavored to have a pure food bill passed under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, whereby beer could only be made out of certain materials, and had this bill gone through it would have been to the advantage of the consumers of beer and also to the honest prewers who make the real article. JERSEY CITY, Aug. 17. HONEST BREWER.

## The Polyhyphenated American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe occasionally communications addressed to THE SUN signed "German-American," which I must

ionality. I have a baby boy whose relation to the universe is somewhat perpiexing to me.

My father was an Irishman, my mother a German. I was born in the Ninth ward. I married an English girl, and a boy was born in Mexico. A reckless villain might burden the juvenile goat with the epithet as being an Irish-German-English-Mexican-Ninth warder.

A Coroner's inquest would be necessary. The man might make his abode in a safe deposit vauit.

I should certainly reach him and feed my eat with his heart. I couldn't stand such fooling VON RAPPERTY MCSCHMIDT. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Senators and Good Manners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Is the junior Senator from Texas a lineal descendant of Old Bailey of London? To be a "gentleman" in Texas is it necessary to repudiate what is good manners in Ohio? And to be a United States Senator is it essential that the incumbent should be a gentle

NEW YORK, Aug. 18. A Fair Question.

Proud Father-We have spent \$5,000 on our

Neighbor-Dear me, and is it incurable

THE EXPERIENCE OF ARMIES. Arguments for a Conscription Law by

Retired Brigadier-General. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A just conscription law, that made every young Prussian, Prince and peasant, a thoroughly disciplined soldier, changed the little Prussian nation into the great Gorman Empire. Some years ago Japan adopted the German law of conscription and has defeated Itussia

on land and sea.
In 1862 the Confederates adopted the then Prussian law of conscription. This gave them excellent armies that fought its stronger antagonist on equal terms for four years

with a reasonable prospect of success.

During the French Revolution every young man had to serve, which in a few years gave France fine armies, and combined with the genius of Napoleon enabled France to dominate Europe and the world.

After his fall the French authorities de-

After his fall the French authorities de-stroyed the beneficial features of the con-scription law. That is, they exempted the nobility and higher classes from serving in the ranks and required only a few of the poorest (financially) young men to serve, and they were selected by lot.

The French armies were beaten by the Germans in 1870-71. Of course, as soon as the war commenced all young Frenchmen enlisted, but there was no time to discipline them. Undisciplined courage is useless against an army of equal numbers of disciplined soldiers. The French civilian was not accustomed to firearms, so was useless as a soldier even behind a breastwork.

During the first year of our civil war five young Yankee soldiers died of sickness and disease to one killed by the Confederates. During the Spanish war nine young Yankee soldiers died of sickness and disease to one killed by the Spaniards.

During the Franco-German war the Germans reversed this. One German soldier died of sickness and disease to two German soldiers killed by the French—a record never before or since made by any army.

The possible explanation is that every

German who went into that war had served at least one year as a private soldier in the regular army, having been taken into the army by the conscription law the first October after he became 18 years of age. When he entered as a conscript if he had not had the childish diseases (measles, mumps, chicken pox, &c.) as a boy at home, he promptly had them when the conscripts met, but was soon nursed back to health.

If he became homesick, a few days good

conduct furlough brought him back from home cured and cheerful. His military exercises gradually increased in severity as his strength and skill increased. If wounded his well trained and healthy body gave him reasonable chance of recovering rapidly. Most important of all, he was disciplined. That is, he had acquired the habit of immediately and correctly obeying every order without regard to the discomfort or danger it subjected him to.

get homesick and depressed. He knew that every German of his age was in the army, and that his term of military service would be throughout the war and until it ended. During the Revolution, the War of 1812 and our civil war many minute and months men left the army the moment their time expired, causing disaster to the army Possibly their reason for going was home-

sickness, combined with a feeling of injustice. They knew there were thousands of young men in the North enjoying the comforts of home, whose duty it was to be in the army taking their proper share of discomfort and danger. The German was immune to some diseases General in the Confederate army said, in referring to childish diseases: "When they referring to childish diseases: "When they broke out in my division the weather was

cold, rainy and depressing, and my men died off like sheep with the rot. If it had proper care of them and very few if any would have died."

The German knew his military duty and performed it. At the end of the war he was examined, and if not disabled he was discharged. He believed every man military service to his country, and during his military service he had been fed, clothed and paid by his country, and he had no further claim because every German had in his turn given similar military service for mutual

benefit, and if one had a claim all would be VETERAN. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

EAST SIDERS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Mountain Districts Where Many Dwellers of the Tenements Sojourn. WEST KILL, N. Y., Aug. 17.-It is well known growing among the Catskill Mountains. The colony who are scattered far and wide among these delec-table hills. They include some men of large wealth and a great many well to do business men and their families. Some of the leading mountain hotels are almost wholly devoted to their entertalament. The summer visitors at some of the settlements, as Fielschmann's, are almost entirely composed of Jews, and they are in the majority

in perhaps a dozen popular resorts.

One feature of this summer immigration has greatly surprised the other visitors. Few New Forkers imagine that worksday people living in the tenements of the East Side, between City Hall and Forty-second street, can afford to seek relief from the heat and mugginess of the city among the mountains 125 miles or more from their homes This may be true of all the other races in our mos

horses, our dogs and our cats. Yet we do the mountains 12 miles or more from their homes. The may be the stand magniness of the store of the subter races in our mose the mountains 12 miles or more from their homes. The may be the stand the stand of the Jews among them. It is probable that at least 10000 Jews from Baxter, Forsyth and many other streets where they are conspicuous are now in the Catskills. The old clothes merchant, the small jeweler, the junk dealer, the tailor and men of nearly every other calling on the Jewish Baxts Side are all well represented. The breadwinner may rease streets where they are completious are now in the catskills. The old colones merchant, the small jeweler, the junk dealer, the tailor and men of nearly every other calling on the Jewish Baxts Side are all well represented. The breadwinner may rease street for a longer solorum. Many aged person their favorite centers into and around which they crowd, utterly neglecting many a railroad hamlest their favorite centers into and around which they crowd, utterly neglecting many a railroad hamlest and its aircrundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respects as desirable as the districts and the surroundings that are just as convenient and in all respe brook is conspicuous in the list of amuser

The passerby who nears one of these big country boarding houses at the right moment may witness a most remarkable transformation. N one is in sight and the peace and quiet of nature in her calmest mood pervades the scene. Then the supper bell rings and some shady gien suddenly emptica itself of a most veciferous throng, each person trying to outshout the other. It is a little Coney Island broken loose; but the transformation in the daily life of these humble folk is even greater, and what kind heart is not glad that they have exchanged the tenement for the breezy hills. If

only for a few weeks? week the Catakills had a genuine surprise. Some of the churches there improve the boarding season to give a fair or entertainment, which, if very successful, enriches the treasury by \$200 or \$300. Well, the Jews in Hunter gave a festival for the benefit of a small Hebrew hospital amo nountains and in one day raised a fund of more than \$5,000. Every one shares their pleasure in the splendid outcome of this philanthropic effort.

The Boston Latin School Comes to New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was talking with a New York business man in his store other day. We were discussing the price of an article, and he said that as it was imported there was a 26 per cent. "ad varolicm" duty on it. May I ask what kind of a duty that is? BOSTONESS. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

YELLOW JACK AND THE ARMY. Has the War Department Acted Wisely In

New Orleans? To the Unitor of The Sun-Sir: Hereto-fore when yellow fever has appeared at or even approached army posts the troops have been promptly removed to some uninfected distant camp. This year at the outbreak of

distant camp. This year at the outbreak of the epidemic in New Orleans, on the recommendation of one medical officer, of the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel only, the troops have been kept at the infected place regardless of every consideration, to their positive det-riment in every way as soldiers, against the judgment, recommendation and wishes of able and disinterested officers, who know the situation perfectly, as well as those in charge of the troops, some of whom are im-mune themselves, all of whom are men of known bravery, who would never run from

charge of the troops, some of whom are immune themselves, all of whom are men of known bravery, who would never run from danger in their country's defense, but who consider their lives and those of their men of too much value to their Government to be wantonly flung away.

It is said that the War Department takes the stand that, the immediate source of infection being known, a thorough quarantine and a perfect systemof isolation would prevent much inroad of the lever and—moves are costly—loses sight of the enormous hardship of a long quarantine in such very restricted limits, as well as of the fact that a perfect quarantine at this place is impossible—as is conceded by the medical officers here and practically granted by those in authority.

Moreover, although it is known that only by the stegomyia mosquito can the disease be conveyed, no more is known of the treatment for the disease than was known fifty years ago. Absolutely no advance, no discovery of actual origin of yellow fever has been made. Doctors are still groping in the dark avowedly, and the best that can be done is prevention of the bite of the mosquito if possible and good nursing if infection occurs.

It is not possible absolutely to prevent infection, no matter how carefully the houses are screened and the mocquitoes exterminated, with other mosquitoes exterminated, with other mosquitoes exterminated, with other mosquitoes arriving constantly from the outside. The honest advice of every physician who knows anything of yellow fever is "Leave the vicinity."

That is the only true protection. Ought not the Government avail itself, in real economy, of the only true protection known, both for its men and officers, assuming that they are of enough value to be worth taking care of, instead of trying to economize by saving the money necessary to transport them, or—equally shortsighted—trying to prove, at the cost perhaps of only a few lives, that by a "fairly good" quarantine—one might as well speak of a person as "almost immune"—against the city proper

# STATES IN SONG.

Pieces of Four Sovereign and Sister Oder by One Master.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of Aug. 14 I read with mingled pain and pleasure your criticism on that aspiring son of song, Mr. Theodore F. Allen of Cincinnati at the irony of your greeting, but pleased

at the irony of your greeting, but pleased that you favored us with at least a sample of each of the State poems.

You must admit the obvious propriety of each State having a poetic expression of its highest ideal. Only the soul of a poet can sympathize with such an aspiration as stirs to effort this gifted son of Ohio.

Indeed, a coal from off his altar has set affame my own poetic genius, and as I was born in Connecticut, raised in Vermont, educated in Massachusetts and live in New York, I have essayed the task of "voicing" the life note of these four great States.

And yet I dare not hope you will, at first sight, publish the whole of all or any of the poems, as you so heartlessly refused Mr. Allen, and so I enclose you one stanza from each, in the hope that you will publish these. Mayhap your sanctum will be electrified with the response regelved when the strings of the harp are thus touched by a sympathetic hand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

NEW TORK. Imperial mistress! At thy gates our goddess stands, Holding to the world with outstretched hands. The sacred light of liberty. Within thy bounds all faiths find room to grow, All men are equal. At the word they bow.

The word begins with "G," may end in "d" or "t,"
But either "Graft" or "Greed" to a dead certainty.

VERMONT. Stern mother, midst thy granite hills.

Still stands an army of thy sturdy sons,
As ready now as when their fathers dyed the With blood and waked thy echoes with theirguns. MASSACHUSETTS.

Home of the pilgrim, nurse of the sage! Thy sisters bow to thee. Hoary with age, Girt 'bout with freedom, honor and grace, Wisdom and culture beam in thy face. CONNECTICUT.

Land of the 'meg, the wooden nutmeg, Where the wife is Patience and the man Peleg. The lessons thou hast taught thy children learned and if they didn't, were licked, or I'll be durned.

### RACE DETERIORATION. Pelygamy Seriously Advocated as a Rem-

edy for It. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We have for years worked most enthusiastically at improving the breed of our cattle, our horses, our dogs and our cats. Yet we do not make the slightest effort effectually to improve our own breed. Far from it. Our

And true as tempered steel He knows just what to say and do.
To speed our country's weal. He loves our land of equal rights,

is always fair and square; His Cabinet, of first class men, He chooses with great care. No narrow lines confine his powers.

Nor sordid love, of gain.

Man's inhumanity to man

Doth fill his soul with pain. He dares to speak the needed word And do the needed things To put an end to cruel was

In lands controlled by kings. King Edward is a manly man, And wise as he is strong; Blessed with an angel at his side He never can go wrong.

The Kaiser is a brave, true man, And strives to do what's right: but he's not always at his best, But he's not always at his And of comes near a fight.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for all that,
That man to man o'er all the earth, Shall brothers be and all the

FIGHT OVER BELLEVUE BIDS. Contractor Goes to Court Over Awards for

effectively the same of large particles of the state of the same o

Parts of New Hospital. Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court resterday heard an application to make permanent a temporary injunction granted hy Justice Amend on Wednesday restraining the trustees of Bellevue Hospital from awarding the contract for Pavilions A and B of their new building. The injunction was granted on the application of William D. McNulty of 141 Broadway and restrains the board of trustees from executing and the Comptroller from confirming any contract for the erection of the new buildings with the John H. Parker Company. The hearing to-day was postponed on the application of the Corporation Counsel until Sept. 8.

The action is brought by P. J. McNulty, a taxpayer, who sets up in his complaint that the Parker company, whose total bid was \$645,526.95, is not the lowest bidder, as P. Gallagher of 1181 Broadway submitted a bid of \$639.049.17. The bids were divided into several items, and the contract was awarded on the first two, on which and B of their new building. The injunc-

divided into several items, and the contract was awarded on the first two, on which the bids of the Parker company were lower. The plaintiff asserts also that the award is illegal because it was not made at the regu-lar time and place of meeting of the board of trustees at Bellevue Hospital, but was made at a luncheon held at the Lawyers' Club.

NEW SHELTER FOR WAIFS.

Plans Filed for Six Story Municipal Lodging House on 25th Street.

Charities Commissioner James H. Tully has filed with Building Superintendent Hopper the plans for the new municipal lodging house to be built by the city on the south side of Twenty-fifth street, 400 feet east of First avenue. It is to be a six story fireproof building of brick, trimmed with bluestone and limestone, with terra cotta

ornaments.

The building will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 83.9 feet and will have an open court 10.3 feet wide on both sides and in the rear It is to be lighted by five quadruple rows of windows extending from the second story to the roof, and will have large separate entrances for men and women.

The main floor will contain the general offices and separate waiting rooms for men and women, and in the rear a spacious dining room for men. A smaller dining room for women will occupy part of the second story. Five of the floors are to be fitted for dormitories. The roof will contain storerooms and a sitting room for employees.

The city's architect is Raymond F. Almirall, who estimates the cost of the building at \$150,000.

MARTYRS SHAFT SITE OPPOSED. Art Commission Wants It Put Where It Can He Seen to Advantage.

The Municipal Art Commission has disapproved of the site selected by the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association in Washington Park, Brooklyn, for the 100 foot shaft which is to be erected to the foot shaft which is to be erected to the memory of the Revolutionary heroes who died on the prison ship Jersey. While the commission has passed favorably upon the design for the monument, which has already been described in THE SUN, the members of the board think that the spot which has been suggested for it is not an appropriate one, inasmuch as it will not give a good view of the monument from the distant approaches to the park. The memorial column will be placed in the park, but it is the desire of the commissioners that a more advantageous situmissioners that a more advantageous situation than the one proposed by the association should be chosen.

THE SEAGOERS.

Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee Leave for

Europe on the Kreenland. Aboard the Red Star liner Kroonland, off to-day for Dover and Antwerp: Lieut-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Chaffee, Brig.-Gen. James F. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Capt. Daniel T

Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Capt. Daniel T.
Moore and Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, all of
whom are bound for the scene of the French
army maneuvers; the Rev. Edward B. Downes,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Truax, Leonard
Pierson, Mrs. George U. Crocker and Mr.
and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister.

Travelers by the North German Lloyd
steamship Prinzess Irene, which salls today for the Mediterranean:
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Asher, Mrs. M. G.
Brooks H. L. Crane, Gustay H. Schwab. day for the Mediterranean:

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Asher, Mrs. M. G.
Brooks, H. L. Crane, Gustav H. Schwab,
Mr. and Mrs. James Huneker, Prof. and Mrs.
W. H. Hobbs, Frederic Matthews, Mrs.
Charles W. Foote and Mrs. Lillian Brockway.

Aboard the American liner St. Louis,
which sails to-day for Cherbourg, Plymouth

which sails to-day for Cherbourg, Plymouth and Southampton:
E. J. Berwind, R. J. Andrews, Mrs. William F. Dodge, James F. Fahnestock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cammack, James B. Hammond, Mrs. J. A. Logan, Mrs. Aurelie de Tönnesy, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace and the Rev. James J. Flood.
Sailing by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, for London:
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. George Bader, Judge W. F. Boyle, D. R. Bullen, J. E. Bullen, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. English, Prof. H. C. Ives, Judge Franklin Ferris, Mrs. Philip W. Hamill, Walter D. Legge, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pearce, Dr. E. C. Streeter and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Tomlinson.

By the Cunarder Etruria, off to-day for

Queenstown and Liverpool:
Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Macalister, the Hon, and Mrs. George Raines, Col. C. L. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tod. Edward Langley, Dr. J. D. Elliott, the Rev. Patrick J. Sherry and Warren Dixon.

Exported Imported 1903. \$16.169.262 1904. 19.074,311 1905. 16,740,033

By these figures we see that \$2,300,000 covered our loss of exports to Russia in Europe in 1905 compared with 1904, while we gained about \$570,000 as compared with 1904, while we gained by \$2,629,000 in 1904 over 1903, and only fell off \$210,000 in 1905 as compared with 1904.

The following table represents our trade with Asiatic Russia in the last three fiscal years:

Exported Imported 1903. \$802.478 1904. \$34.184 1905. \$35,123 \$28.250 136.169 137.674 Russia's exports in 1904 by way of the European border were 5,300,000 rubles more than in 1903, having been 955,000,000 and 849,700,000 rubles respectively. One-half, in not more, of her 1904 exports can be put to the credit of grain, hay and food products. The rest was made up of wood, petroleum and other raw materials of commerce. As buyers from Russia in Europe the United States occupies the foot of the class of twelve. Even Norway bought twice as much, and Sweden three times as much. German's purchases were fifty-eight times as much as ours, and Great Britain's buying exceeded ours fifty-seven times.

As sellers to Russia in Europe the United States occupies third place in a class of ine-BALLARD.

SCHENEORADY. Aug. 18.